

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Lt. Commander Edward Lea U.S.N. – Camp No. 2

Harriet Lane

Jun 2020

Volume 26

No. 2

From the Commander's Tent

Greetings Brothers!



As mid-year arrives, the COVID-19 pandemic unfortunately continues to limit the activities of the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp. In the interest of protecting the health of our Brothers, the April and May monthly Camp business meetings were cancelled. Other planned outside activities, including participation in the *Memorial Day* Ceremonies at the Houston National Cemetery and the *Juneteenth* celebration in Galveston were also negatively affected.

By late May, the health crisis had seemed to be lessening a bit, so the Camp conducted its June business meeting in person at the recently re-opened Trini Mendenhall Community Center in Houston. The recommended social distancing and face mask guidelines were followed during the meeting. It was a pleasure to once again enjoy the company and camaraderie of the Brothers in attendance. During the meeting, the applications of three prospective new members were approved. One of the newly accepted Brothers, John Vander Meulen, was in attendance and was immediately formally initiated. *Welcome, new Brothers!*

The 26th Annual Encampment of the Department of Texas (including Louisiana) was held online on June 27th via Zoom. About 26 Brothers from the four Camps of the Department were represented. The typically day-long Encampment experience was reduced to a little over an hour in its online Zoom version. However, it was still good to have the opportunity to interact with Brothers from around the state – at least on the computer screen – in light of the current health restrictions. Hopefully, business will be back to 'normal' for the 2021 Department Encampment!

I sincerely wish good health and happiness for you and your family– and that you remain safe and symptom-free as the nation moves closer to finally eliminating the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Yours always in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,

Michael Lance - Camp Commander

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Membership Muster

Camp Member

Mr. Michael L. Lance - *Cmdr., Hist, Edit.*
Mr. Michael D. Rappe - *SVC*
Mr. Ben C. Bonnett - *JVC, Eagle Sgt. Co.*
Mr. Gary White * ~ *** *Secr/Treas*

Mr. Robert P. Anderson
 Mr. Mark H. Andrus
 Mr. John E. W. Baay II
 Mr. Stephen P. Barrett
 Mr. Curtiss M. Beinhorn
 Mr. Michael E. Bierman
 Mr. Willie E. B. Blackmon
 Mr. Michael T. Boyd
 Mr. William C. Boyd
 Mr. William C. Buell
 Mr. Edward Caballero, Jr.
 Mr. Lawrence K. Casey Jr. ***
 Mr. C. Dale Cates ^
 Mr. Mark T. Chemay
 Mr. Thor E. Chester
 Mr. James F. Clay III
 Mr. Tommy D. Clay
 Mr. Robert D. Clements
 Mr. Walter G. Coffey
 Mr. William F. Cole ***
 Michael T. Collins
 Mr. Steven G. Coons
 Mr. Thomas F. Coughlin *
 Mr. Donald G. Deppe
 Mr. Grady J. Driver
 Mr. Jonathan M. Driver
 Mr. Terry E. Dudley
 Mr. Charles L. Duke – *Patriotic Instr.*
 Rev. Stephen F. Duncan - *Chaplain*
 Mr. Thomas M. Eishen – *Sig. Off. Web*
 Mr. Alexander A. England
 Mr. Karl R. Falken
 Mr. Timothy S. Favrot
 Mr. Robert T. Giffin ***
 Mr. Jerry D. Gipson
 Mr. James S. Hackett * - *Council*
 Mr. William F. Haenn III
 Mr. Henry D. Hall Jr.
 Mr. Samuel F. Hampton *
 Mr. Kenneth H. Harrington
 Mr. Steve M. Hart
 Mr. Robert L. Heath
 Mr. Alan D. Hess
 Mr. Harrold K. Henck Jr. ~ *
 Mr. Matthew Hoffart
 Dr. Stevenson T. Holmes * - *Council*
 Mr. Zane F. Hooper ^ - *Color Bearer*
 Mr. Bruce G. Hunsperger
 Mr. Thomas A. Jackson
 Mr. Thomas I. Jackson
 Mr. Judd A. Jones
 Mr. Ford H. Kinsley, Jr.

Civil War Ancestor

Pvt. Finas Euen Lance
 Pvt. David C. Murphy
 Pvt. John Walker Daniels
 Commissary Sgt. William Judson
 Pvt. Andrew Wilson White
 1st Sgt. Hiram Lorenzo Pierce
 Pvt. Matthew Barth
 Cpl. James R. Middlebrook
 Pvt. Enoch A. Barrett
 Pvt. John Lancaster
 Pvt. Peter E. Fry
 Pvt. John Glover Sr.
 Pvt. Thomas Howey
 Pvt. Lyndon Boyd
 Pvt. Mathias Stonebrook
 Pvt. Dillis Dyer Critser
 Chaplain Josiah Brown
 --
 Pvt. Isaiah Paxton Watts
 Pvt. John A. Watts
 Cpl. Dred W. Tucker
 Cpl. Dred W. Tucker
 Cpl. Samuel McClain
 Pvt. Nicholas Almire
 Pvt. Jacob E. Brock
 Pvt. Cephas Henry Collins
 1st Lt. Loren Glazier Cowdrey
 2nd Cpl. Henry A. Sauter
 Pvt. Lewis P. Moore
 Pvt. David Anderson Dunn
 Pvt. David Anderson Dunn
 Cpl. Adam Mehling
 Pvt. Joseph Allen
 Pvt. Isaac Duncan
 Pvt. Andreas Pfothenhauer
 Pvt. George England
 Pvt. Jacob Lohrer
 Sgt. John W. Dittimore
 Pvt. Robert Newton Button
 Pvt. Peter B. Gipson
 Cpl. Thadeus Hendrickson
 Sgt. William F. Grumbine
 Pvt. William Mullinax
 Pvt. Samuel Pate Hampton
 Pvt. James Morfed Aston
 Pvt. Robert Milton Hart
 Pvt. Hiram T. Heath
 Pvt. Joseph Hess
 Pvt. Philip Jacob Apffel
 Sgt. William Bell Jones
 Pvt. Warren W. White
 --
 Pvt. Peter Hunsperger
 Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield
 Sgt. Isaac Newton Stubblefield
 Pvt. John A. Watts
 Cpl. John Kinsley

Service Unit

Co F, 12th Regiment, Indiana Inf. & Co E, 59th Reg't, Indiana Inf.
 Co. E, 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. I, 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery
 Co. D, 1st Regiment, New York Mounted Rifles
 Co. L, 4th Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery
 Co. G, 106th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. B, 52nd Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co D, 17th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry
 Co. L, 50th Regiment, New York Engineers
 Co. F, 50th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. D, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry
 Co. C, 85th U.S. Colored Troops
 Co. A, 38th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. F, 144th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry
 Co. F, 142nd Regiment, Ohio Infantry
 Co. C, 17th Regiment, Kentucky Infantry
 15th Regiment, Maine Infantry
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 Co. H, 84th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Independent Company, Trumbull Guards, Ohio Infantry
 Co. H, 107th U.S. Colored Troops
 Co. H, 107th U.S. Colored Troops
 Co. C, 203rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. E, 42nd Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry
 85th Regiment, New York Infantry
 Co. F, 38th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry
 Co. G, 86th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Co. A, 8th Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry
 Co. K, 7th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. F, 48th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers
 Co. F, 48th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers
 Co. K, 1st Regiment, Michigan Light Artillery
 Co. D, 48th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry
 Co. M, 4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry
 Co. F, 4th Regiment, Missouri Infantry
 Co. A, 36th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. L, 5th Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry
 Co. I, 19th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Co. D, 13th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co B, 1st Alabama & Tennessee Independent Vidette Cavalry
 4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry
 Co. D, 93rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. E, 6th Illinois Cavalry
 Co. G, 47th Regiment, Missouri Infantry
 Co. C, 4th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry
 Co. K, 7th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. E, 12th Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry
 Co. C, 101st Regiment, New York Infantry
 Co. A, 46th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry
 Co. B, 1st Regiment, Alabama Cavalry
 Co. K, 44th U.S. Colored Infantry
 --
 Co C, 9th Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry
 2nd Regiment, Texas Cavalry
 2nd Regiment, Texas Cavalry
 Independent Company, Trumbull Guards, Ohio Infantry
 Co. K, 58th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry

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Membership Muster (continued)

Camp Member

Mr. Ernest C. Kobs IV
 Mr. James A. Koontz
 Mr. David K. LaBrot * **

 Mr. Brian S. Lang
 Mr. George R. Lang
 Mr. John P. Lenes - *Guide*
 Mr. Kurt A. Letzring
 Dr. Craig A. Livingston ^
 Mr. Robert L. Lockwood
 Mr. George E. Loper
 Mr. John R. Loper
 Mr. Larry W. Lockett
 Mr. Thomas J. Marriott
 Mr. Justin W. Martin
 Mr. William W. Martin
 Mr. Randall S. McDaniel
 Mr. Faber F. McMullen III
 Mr. Robert L. McVey
 Mr. John Miles ^
 Mr. Lloyd B. Monroe Jr.
 Mr. William P. Montague
 Mr. Harrison G. Moore IV * ~ ** ***
 Mr. Gene P. Munson
Mr. Frank S. Nichols Jr. +
 Mr. Samuel A. Packer
 Mr. Donald H. Patrick Jr. ***
 Mr. David L. Peavy
 Mr. James R. Perry
 Mr. William A. Pollard *
 Mr. Herbert W. Powers Jr.
 Mr. Sam J. Reed
 Mr. Sanford C. Reed
 Mr. Stephen C. Rogers
 Mr. Ryan M. Rosa
 Mr. John E. Schneider Jr.
 Mr. Stephen D. Schulze * ** *** *Counc.*
 Mr. Jeffrey R. Schurwon
Mr. Harry D. Scott +
 Mr. Michael D. Seeber
 Mr. Mark S. Shackelford
 Mr. Scott D. Shuster
 Mr. James M. Sigler
 Mr. James P. Smith
 Mr. William S. Smith
 Mr. David M. Staggs
 Mr. Bartley N. Stockton
 Mr. Terry T. Sutton
 Mr. Jerry B. Taylor
 Mr. Chapman P. Traylor
 Mr. Nash S. Traylor
 Mr. Joseph M. Tucker
 Mr. Robert C. Tumey Sr. ***
Mr. John C. Vander Meulen +
 Mr. John A. Wade
 Mr. John T. Walter
 Mr. Samuel P. Wheeler ^

Civil War Ancestor

Pvt. Robert V. Osteen
 Pvt. Michael M. Bean
 Hosp. Stew. Louis Laborot
 Pvt. Chas Edward Laborot
 Pvt. Isaac Samuel Lang
 Pvt. Robert White Lang
 Pvt. Wilson Keffer
 Pvt. Alexander McLain
 --
 Pvt. Chauncey A. Lockwood
 Pvt. Fredrick Lohmann
 Pvt. Frederick Lohmann
 Pvt. Merrill J. Stearns
 Lt. John Hopkins Rice
 Sgt. William Asbury Keck
 Sgt. William Asbury Keck
 Pvt. Fernando Cortez Nichols
 Pvt. Michael Lewis McMullen
 Pvt. Jeffrey Bentley
 --
 Pvt. Harrison Monroe
 Pvt. James W. Montague
 Pvt. William Moore
 Pvt. Joseph Stoner
Musician/Pvt. Julius Oluf Krag
 Pvt. Michael Henry Finnegan
 Sgt. Squire Merlin Harris
 Coal Heaver Terence F. Smith
 Pvt. James R. Cook
 Sgt. Jacob P. Kinney
 Pvt. Lifee Holbrook Powers
 1st Lt. Axel Hayford Reed
 Pvt. Jacob Wise
 Capt. George Augustus Knight
 Pvt. James E. Rosa
 Lt. Col. Casper Carl Schneider
 Pvt. Henry Ludwig Schulze
 Pvt. Martin V. B. Leonard
Pvt. William W. Williams
 Pvt. Lorenzo Seeber
 Pvt. Andrew Stevenson
 Pvt. John S. Darling
 Pvt. William Henry Sigler
 Pvt. Aaron Hendrickson
 Pvt. Dayton E. Smith
 Cpt. George Henry York
 William R. Reck
 Pvt. Isaac Cherry Sutton
 Pvt. Robert A. Glover
 Cpl. John Anderson Laws
 Cpl. John Anderson Laws
 Pvt. Joseph Henry Wells
 --
Pvt. Frederick Ferdinand Sewart
 Pvt. William Elgie Woodcock
 Pvt. Andrew Walter
 --

Service Unit

Co. B & F, 2nd Regiment, North Carolina Mounted Infantry
 Co. A, 2nd Regiment, Arkansas Infantry
 Co E, 12th & Co L, 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry
 Co E, 12th & Co L, 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry
 Scotts Guard, 6th Indiana State Militia
 Co I, 12th Regiment, Tennessee Calvary
 Co. B, 8th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry
 Co. E, 7th Regiment, Michigan Cavalry
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 Co. H, 14th Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry
 Co. H, 6th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry
 Co. H, 6th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry
 Co. E, 37th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry
 Co. C, 91st Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. G, 145th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. G, 145th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. A, 7th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Co. M, 13th Regiment, Indiana Cavalry
 Co. C, 126th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
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 Co. C, 2nd Kansas Colored Infantry (83rd U.S. Colored Infantry)
 Co. G, 71st Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. K, 63rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 Co. K, 126th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
Co. G, 15th Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery
 Co. G, 2nd Arkansas Cavalry
 6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry
USS North Carolina and USS Wyandotte
 Co. C, 3rd Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry
 Co. E, 77th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
 Co. D, 104th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. K, 2nd Regiment, Minnesota Infantry
 Co. I, 101st Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. A & H, 188th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry
 Co. K, 10th New York Cavalry
 103rd Regiment, New York Infantry
 Co. D, 9th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers
 Shields' 19th Independent Battery Ohio Light Artillery
Co. C, 2nd Regiment, Missouri Infantry
 Co. C, 10th Regiment, Illinois Infantry
 Co. A. 88th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
 Co. F, 171st Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. M, 3rd Reg't NY Cav. & Co. F, 5th Reg't Excelsior Brigade
 Co. F, 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry
 Co. D, 134th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
 Co. B, 5th Regiment California Infantry
 Co F, 74th Reg't New York Inf. & Co. H, 40th Regt. New York Inf.
 Co. G, 8th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Co. H, 84th Regiment, New York Infantry
 Battery B, 1st Battalion, Tennessee Light Artillery
 Battery B, 1st Battalion, Tennessee Light Artillery
 Co. I, 3rd Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry
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Co. K, 143rd Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry
 Co. F, 1st Tennessee Mounted Infantry
 Co. D, 58th Regiment, Ohio Infantry
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Membership Muster *(continued)*

Camp Member

Rev. Ross E. Waggoner
 Mr. Lee R. Wallace
 Mr. Tracy I. Wallace
 Mr. Bruce D. White
 Mr. Dustin Whittenburg
 Mr. Nathaniel D. Wilburn
 Mr. Roy A. Willis
 Mr. Lee H. Wilson
 Mr. Robert A. Yeager Sr.
 Mr. Patrick M. Young
 Mr. Edward Cotham # *Author*

Civil War Ancestor

Capt. William Sharpe
 Cpl. Andrew Wallace
 Cpl. Andrew Wallace
 Pvt. Addison H. White
 Pvt. George Burkhart Whittenburg
 Pvt. Josephus Ruel King
 Pvt. Joseph C. Upson
 Pvt. Charles Wilson
 Pvt. Daniel Yeager
 Pvt. William Young
 --

Service Unit

3rd Regiment, Wisconsin Cavalry
 Co. C, 14th Kentucky Cavalry
 Co. C, 14th Kentucky Cavalry
 Co. A, 13th Tennessee Cavalry, Bradford's Battalion
 Co. F, 23rd Regiment, Missouri Infantry
 Co. K, 17th Regiment, Indiana Infantry
 Co. A, 48th Reg't IN Inf. & 5th Inf. Reg't, U.S. Vet. Reserve Corps
 Co. D, 22nd Regiment, New York Infantry
 Co. B, 205th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
 30th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia
 --

Key: ~ *Charter Member*
 + *New Member*

* *Past Camp Cmdr.*
 ^^ *Junior Member*

** *Past Dept. Cmdr.*
 ^ *Associate Member*

*** *Life Member*
 # *Honorary Member*

Camp Calendar

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tue Jul 14	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: Brother John Vander Meulen	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Tue Aug 11	No Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm	--
Tue Sep 8	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: TBA	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Tue Oct 13	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: TBA	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Tue Nov 10	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: TBA	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX
Tue Dec 8	Monthly Meeting - 6:30 pm Speaker: TBA	Trini Mendenhall Community Center 1414 Wirt Rd., Houston, TX

Trivia – Corn

An omnipresent staple, corn was an accurate barometer of how the war was going. Cornbread was available when things were stable and safe. On campaign, corn came in the husk to be shucked and roasted over a campfire. On quick maneuvers, soldiers sometimes plucked corn straight from the fields and ate it green.

In autumn 1862, the men on Braxton Bragg's march into Kentucky and Robert E. Lee's march into Maryland subsisted almost entirely on green corn and apples. During lighter moments, soldiers used kernels as currency in games of chance, but in times of desperation, men sifted around old animal troughs for a few pieces. In prisons, such as Andersonville and Elmira, a handful of grain was occasionally a man's ration for two days. In 1860, cotton was king, but the second largest crop in the South was corn.

...source: History Buff's guide to the Civil War, pg. 113, by Thomas R. Flagel, 2003

2020 Camp Officers and Staff



Michael Lance
Commander



Michael Rappe
Sr. Vice-Cmdr.



Ben Bonnett
Jr. Vice-Cmdr.



Gary White
Secr./Treasurer



Steve Schulze
Camp Council



Steve Holmes
Camp Council



James Hackett
Camp Council



Stephen Duncan
Chaplain



Charles Duke
Patriotic Instr.



Michael Lance
Historian



Harrison Moore
Civil War Mem.
Officer



Ben Bonnett
Eagle Scout
Coordinator



Zane Hooper
Color Bearer

VACANT

Guard

The *Harriet Lane* is published quarterly (*March, June, September, and December*). Send questions, suggestions or corrections concerning the newsletter to mlance@cruseone.com

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|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---|
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| ➤ Jr. Vice-Cmdr. | Ben Bonnett | 936-648-7504 | benelect@gmail.com |
| ➤ Secretary/Treas. | Gary E. White | 713-501-7823 | gankintx@comcast.net |
| ➤ SUVCW Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp USN Camp #2 | | | https://www.camplea.org/ |
| ➤ SUVCW Department of Texas including Louisiana | | | http://www.txsv.org/ |
| ➤ SUVCW National Headquarters | | | http://www.suvcw.org/ |
| ➤ National Auxiliary to the SUVCW | | | https://asuvcw.org/ |
| ➤ Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865 | | | https://sarahedmondsduvcw.weebly.com/ |

Trivia – Fresh Fruit

Scurvy is a particularly nasty disease that can result in night blindness, receding gums, tooth loss, and in extreme cases, the rotting of lips, cheeks, and jawbones. It can also incite internal hemorrhaging. Unlike most ailments at the time of the Civil War, scurvy had a generally known cause, that is, the absence of fresh fruits and vegetables. Men and officers made certain to attain fruit as often as possible, usually by gleaning an orchard or paying a camp sutler's exorbitant prices for a few pieces. Prisoners and seaborne navies did not have such luxury, thus succumbing more readily to scurvy's caustic demonstrations.

Most frequently consumed were apples, followed by pears, berries, watermelons, strawberries, and peaches. Many claimed to have lived off green apples for days. An unfortunate side effect was the intestinal discomfort of downing fruit too early or too late in maturity. One soldier did not spare the details in a letter: "*I ate a mush melon yesterday....and last night it made me sick. I went and threw it up and felt better after that.*"

...source: History Buff's guide to the Civil War, pg. 116, by Thomas R. Flagel, 2003

***Introducing:* John Vander Meulen**



Greetings brothers! I am John Vander Meulen, a new resident of Humble, Texas. My wife and I moved here in 2019 to retire and live closer to our grandchildren.

I am an amateur genealogist and family historian. My research has revealed three direct ancestors who served in the Union Army during the Civil War. They are:

- Cpl. Thomas Randolph Ritenour, *Co. C, 151st Illinois Volunteer Infantry* (One Year)
- Pvt. Isaac Logan, *Co. D, 162nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry* (100-days)
- Pvt. Frederick Ferdinand Sewart, *Co K, 143rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry* (100 days)

Finding my ancestors is much more than a cold gathering of facts. Discovering their life story makes them seem alive again. Telling their story brings a sense that they know, approve, and are proud. I am convinced there is a rich legacy to discover that helps me understand who I am, where I come from, and how to look toward the future.

Editor's note: Brother Vander Meulen joins the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 based on the Civil War service of his 2nd great-grandfather, Pvt. Frederick Ferdinand Sewart, who served with Co. K, 143rd Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Welcome, Brother Vander Meulen!

***Introducing:* Harry Dean Scott**

My name is Harry Scott. I work for the *Texas Department of Health and Human Services Commission*. Me and my lovely wife, Zulema, live in Elgin, Texas. We have a son, John, who is presently in boot camp at Fort Sill, Oklahoma to be a cannon crew member (*13 Bravo*).

I am a sixth generation native Texan. My ancestors were part of Steven F. Austin's first colonists. During the Civil War, I had ancestors that fought for the Union and for the Confederacy. My hobbies are genealogy and astronomy.

Editor's note: Brother Scott joins the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 based on the Civil War service of his 3rd great-grandfather, Pvt. William W. Williams, who served with Co. C, 2nd Regiment, Missouri Infantry. Welcome, Brother Scott!



***Introducing:* Frank Saunders Nichols Jr.**



I live in Pleasanton, Texas with my wife of 54 years. I was born in Gulfport, Mississippi and met my wife on a blind date in Great Falls, Montana. We were married in April 1966. We have two children, Joanna Jane and Lee – and one grandson, Theodore. My wife and I now spend most mornings and evenings on our back porch with coffee in the morning and a glass of wine in the evening. We both like doing yard work, growing vegetables, flowers - *and weeds*. We travel as much as we can, however, this COVID thing has caused us to cancel our trip to Ireland this August.

I joined the U.S. Navy in March 1960 and was released from active service in September 1963. I was then in the reserves until being honorably discharged March 27, 1966. I am a commercial pilot and remember my very first charter flight from Gothenburg, Nebraska to Denver, Colorado to pick up a cadaver. What a start on flying for hire. I also worked for a large construction company in California and have moved 16 times during our marriage. We have lived in California, Mississippi, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Washington, Idaho, and finally here in Pleasanton, Texas.

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New Members *(continued)*

In 1997, I retired from Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. after 31 years as a Senior Purchasing Agent at the San Miguel Lignite Mine in Christine, Texas. I then worked another 11 years for the North American Coal Corp. before retiring in 2008. Bowling was a big part of my life for many years. I competed in local, city, state and National Championships. I have also always enjoyed building models of just about anything: airplanes, boats, ships, sailing ships, airplane engines, cannons, model trains; and painting with watercolors. I am also a member of the *Sons of the American Revolution*.

My son, at one time, was a competition shotgun shooter winning several awards. From that, I got very active in coaching, instructing, and eventually refereeing. The culmination was an invitation to judge/referee the International Shotgun competition in the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia. Afterwards, I was invited to judge the Canadian National Championships in Edmonton, Canada in 1996.

The biggest project I took on after my retirement was the complete rebuild of a 1952 Chevrolet 2- door hardtop – a total frame-off restoration. We have won a lot of awards at car shows with that vehicle. We also built an outdoor kitchen and now cook most of our meals outside while sipping a glass of wine.

I also spend time researching the ancestry of our families and have found patriots who served our country in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, WWI, and WWII. I plan to frame my new *SUVCW* Certificate along with a short bio of my Civil War Patriot inside a matted frame. Below it will be a shelf built with the same frame material to hold a model of a 12-pound Napoleon cannon and limber that I assembled from a model kit. At present, I have no plans to travel to Houston, however I would like very much to visit with the *Camp* at one of the meetings or one of the planned functions.....*Frank Nichols*

Editor's note: Brother Nichols joins the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2 based on the Civil War service of his great-grandfather, Musician/Pvt. Julius Oluf Krag, who served with Co. G, 15th Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery. Welcome, Brother Nichols!

Ancestor Profile – Frederick Ferdinand Sievert/Sewart

Frederick Ferdinand Sievert/Sewart was born May 25, 1845, in a small village known at that time as, Suckow an der Ihna [on the river Ihna]. This village was part of the Pommern Province in the Kingdom of Prussia. Twenty-five years later, Prussia became the driving force behind the unification of its sister States into the creation of Germany. After WWII, the village of Suckow was absorbed into Poland and its name changed to Żukowo. Frederick was the 3rd of 4 children born to August Ferdinand Sievert and Auguste Wilhelmine Holzhüter. Fred's father suffered from the disease, Zurückgetretene Gicht (Arthritis/gout). Another old term for this is Arthritis Retrograde. Sadly, when Frederick was only one year old, his father died at age 30 from complications associated with this disease.

Frederick's granddaughter, Wilma (Griffin) Logan, was very fond of her grandfather and recorded a story he often told her about his boyhood. After the death of his father, Frederick's mother could only offer housework or laundry services to other families as a means to support her children. Consequently, Frederick and his brother often went cold and hungry. One day, Frederick had no food the entire day and went to bed hungry. The next morning, he began his walk to school without a lunch pail and began praying quietly asking God for food. He noticed a boy walking a short distance ahead of him. As he prayed, Frederick saw the boy stop, open his lunch bucket, take out a sandwich and remark, "I don't like this kind of sandwich." As Frederick caught up with the boy, the sandwich was placed on a fence post. Wilma indicates her grandfather, to his dying day, gave God credit for inspiring that boy to place the sandwich on the post. She indicated it was easy to understand why her grandfather could never bear to see a human or animal hungry. He fed every person or beast that ever stopped at his home in Kansas.

In 1850, Frederick's mother married her 2nd husband, Christian Wohlfeil. To this new union, Frederick gained 3 maternal half-siblings: Frederika Louisa Wohlfeil, Ernestina K. (Wohlfeil) Durant, and Mary Amelia "Emily" (Wohlfeil) Speer. At the age of 15, Frederick and his family emigrated from Prussia to the United States. They departed Hamburg in 1860

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on the immigrant sailing ship, *Sir Robert Peel*. Emigrant passengers on such sea journeys faced many dangers and never knew exactly how long the voyage would take. Not only was the north Atlantic Ocean an unforgiving place, but passengers had to contend with dangers associated with the ship itself.

When ship owners discovered transporting emigrants was a new source of profit, they built a flimsy, temporary floor beneath the main deck and on top of the cargo hold. Calling it the "Steerage" deck, sometimes the flooring was set so far down in the hold that bilge water would seep up through the planking. Rats scurried about. Ventilation and light came only from the hatches when they were open. The only lights in the compartment were a few hanging lamps along the side which could be lit at night. Privacy in the crowded steerage hold was minimal at best, especially for a family with six children. The length of a sailing ship voyage between Hamburg and New York depended on wind conditions and the weather. The average crossing took 43 days and sometimes took up to 63 days. My ancestors' voyage started in late March 1860. They arrived in New York on the 12th of May. A review of the ship manifest indicates the family was headed for Canada, but Frederick's obituary indicates he lived in New York for 2 years.

Family church baptism records indicate Frederick's biological father's surname was, "Sievert." However, various U.S. historical records identify his family name as, "Sewart." It is unclear if this change was the result of a misspelling, an anglicization of his last name, or a personal choice.

In 1862, Frederick and his family migrated to Illinois and settled in the farming community of West Township in Effingham County. Historical reports indicate many immigrants to Illinois in those days did so as tenant farmers hoping to save enough money over time to eventually buy their own farmland. Since Union Army recruiting was commonplace in Illinois during the Civil War, young men from farming families often saw the pay incentives as their ticket to faster land ownership. In the years 1863-1864, the volunteer options included short-term regiments known as, "Hundred Days Men." Such regiments were lightly trained and designed to serve as guards, laborers, and rear echelon soldiers so that more veteran combat units could be reallocated to the battlefield. According to a poster, new recruits were offered a bonus, or 'bounty', of \$300 - plus a salary of \$18 per month. When adjusted for inflation, the \$300 'bounty' translates to \$4971.86 in 2019 dollars.

In May 1864, Frederick Sewart was 18 years old when he enlisted in the Union Army. He and his 19-year-old brother, Edward enlisted at Mattoon, Illinois, and both were assigned to *Co. K, 143rd Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry*.

The *143rd Illinois* was mustered on June 11, 1864 for a 100-day term. The regiment immediately marched to Memphis, Tennessee where Union forces a week prior had taken control of the town in the *1st battle of Memphis*. They arrived on June 16 and were assigned to the *4th Brigade, District of Memphis*. For the next 40 days, they supported Union objectives for maintaining order in the town, guarding federal assets, and ensuring continued control of the Mississippi River.

Seventy miles to the south, Federal forces occupied Helena in Phillips County, Arkansas. Fort Curtis was located at Helena on the banks of the Mississippi River. In late July 1864, one thousand Confederate cavalymen, under the command of Brig. General Joseph Shelby, were dispatched to raid Phillips County plantations that were being operated under the auspices of the U.S. government.

On July 25, the Union commander in Helena, Brig. General Buford, sent out a reconnaissance of *USCT* to locate and hinder the operations of the Rebel horsemen. The *USCT* found themselves several miles outside the security and relative safety of the Union garrison in Helena. The Confederate army lurked in the Phillips county countryside. On July 26, 1864, the *USCT* became surrounded by the Confederate cavalry and the battle of Big Creek at Wallace's Ferry commenced. It lasted for 5 hours before a Union cavalry unit finally arrived and opened a gap that allowed the *USCT* to escape back to Helena. The next day, the *143rd Illinois* was ordered to Helena. They arrived the following day and were assigned garrison duty.

Helena was a miserable place at the time. It was still recovering from April flooding and became overcrowded with

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Ancestor Profile – Frederick Ferdinand Sievert/Sewart *(continued)*

federal troops. The town suffered from housing shortages and poor health and sanitation facilities. Conditions during July and August were such that soldiers had to endure 93°F temperatures with high humidity levels. Such conditions contributed to soldiers having to contend with illnesses such as pneumonia, typhoid, diarrhea/dysentery, and malaria. Union soldiers occupying the town dubbed it, “*Hell in Arkansas.*”

It was in this environment that Frederick Sewart performed his duties. His pension application paperwork indicates that while in the line of duty, he contracted rheumatism in his arms and hips due to exposure. On 10 Sept., the 143rd Illinois started its return to Mattoon, Illinois. By the time they mustered out on September 26th, they had sustained 55 casualties - all due to disease. Many soldiers who returned home would subsequently file claims for Invalid Pensions, including Frederick Sewart.

For the next 7 years, Frederick worked as a laborer on his family farm in West Township, Effingham County, Illinois. Sometime during this period he met and fell in love with a farmer's daughter from Avena Township in adjacent Fayette County. On July 30, 1871, Frederick and Sarah Ann Cochran were married in St. Elmo. Shortly after their marriage, the couple moved to Missouri where they farmed near Bethany, in Harrison County. They lived there for about 7 years and added 3 children to their family: Catherine Elmina, Ala Edward, and Louis Elmer.

In March 1879, Frederick and Sarah Sewart moved again - this time to Hollis, Cloud County, Kansas. A 4th child was added to the family shortly thereafter, Maude Beatrice Sewart. Frederick continued as a farmer in Hollis. A copy of a Cloud County Warranty Deed indicates that on November 14, 1881, Frederick purchased 80 acres of land in Lawrence Township for \$440. An 1885 Atlas of the township indicates Frederick had acquired an additional 80 acres that were adjacent to his farmland - for a total of 160 acres.

By 1882, Frederick's sister, Minnie (Krohn), his brother Edward, his half-sister Emily (Speer), his half-sister Lina (Durant), and both his mother Auguste and step-father Christian had also moved to Lawrence Township, Cloud County, Kansas. They remained a close-knit family for the rest of their lives.

In her written account, Frederick's granddaughter characterized him as a good Christian man who was very generous to his Church. Having lived his early boyhood years in Prussia, Frederick's exposure to Christianity was in the Lutheran tradition. His obituary indicates he experienced being Confirmed by the Lutheran church in his early teens and that at about age 22, he had a conversion experience where his faith in Christ became very personal and meaningful for him.

Frederick and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hollis, Kansas. Cloud County historical land documents indicate Frederick donated an acre of farmland (technically a sale at the price of \$1.00) to his church. A church building was constructed on the donated acre and used for several years as a place of worship. Years later when the parishioners wanted to move the church into the village of Hollis, Frederick purchased his land back at the current fair market value. Frederick and his wife later became members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and remained in good standing until their deaths.

Frederick farmed his land in Hollis until he retired in 1909. He then moved with his wife, Sarah, to Miltonvale, Kansas. They lived in a very modest home at the corner of South George St. and Duckworth Ave., which was next door to their daughter, Catherine Griffin, and family.

Frederick's obituary describes him as a loved man who was a kind and thoughtful husband and an affectionate father who, *"exhibited an earnest effort to promote the work of God and so long as physically able he labored faithfully and unceasingly in the Lord's service."* It goes on to indicate that, towards the end of his life he expressed himself as prepared to go and remarked, *"I wish God would take me home."* On October 20, 1913, Frederick died in Miltonvale of complications associated with a cerebral hemorrhage and paralysis. He was 68 years old. He is buried in the Hollis Cemetery.

....submitted by John Vander Meulen, direct descendant of Frederick Ferdinand Sievert/Sewart



Brother Receives SAR Membership Certificate

"In February, I received my SAR Membership certificate at the SAR Southwest Louisiana Chapter meeting in Lake Charles, Louisiana. I was excited and proud to receive the certificate honoring my 4th great-grandfather, Richard Rice. He was born in and fought in New Jersey, and died and was buried in Independence, Texas.

It was a long and hard process researching and gathering all the information and documents needed for the membership. But I had great help from SAR Louisiana, State Registrar, Clifford Normand, and member Tony Vets of Colfax, Louisiana. You need great people to get great things done! Just don't give up - see it through.

I'm so proud to be a member of the Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea U.S.N Camp 2, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War in Houston Texas."[Henry Doyle Hall Jr.](#)



Brother Henry Doyle (with jacket and tie) receiving SAR Membership Certificate

Trivia – Salt Beef

A full ration was a pound, which for many soldiers was a pound too much! 'Salt horse,' 'mule,' or 'junk' fluctuated in availability but was consistent in its poor reputation. Men who could stomach salt pork were driven to profanity when describing salt beef. Meat packers maximized output by including as much of the steer as possible: neck, shanks, and a few organs. Especially susceptible to rot, whose telltale signs were a yellowish-green hue and overwhelming smell, salt beef was dissected for edible bits, roasted beyond recognition, readily traded, or rejected outright. Necessity became the mother of toleration in many situations, and hungry soldiers, especially the boys in gray, learned to force it down

...source: *'History Buff's Guide to the Civil War, pg. 116, by Thomas R. Flagel, 2003*

Eagle Scout Award

June 9, 2020 – Houston, Texas

Brother Tracy Wallace recently earned his Eagle Scout status. At the June 2020 monthly business meeting of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp, JVC Ben Bonnett*, the Camp's Eagle Scout Coordinator, presented Brother Wallace with a *SUVCW* Eagle Scout award certificate.

"When I was in kindergarten, I befriended a great kid who joined Scouts in first grade. Because of this, we couldn't hang out much. So I joined in the second grade so I could spend more time with him. Because of this, I made more friends and became passionate about the program. As a Cub Scout, I earned all the ranks after Tiger (Bobcat, Wolf, Bear and Webelo), two Protestant religious medals (God and Me and God and Family), the badge for earning all 20 of the Webelo awards, and the Arrow of Light, which is the highest rank in cub scouts.



After Cub Scouts, my den and I crossed over into a Boy Scout troop. Unfortunately, everyone from my den dropped out over the years - leaving only me. During that time, I made even better friends - which are now the best friends in my life - along with learning self-reliance. During these years I earned all the ranks in Scouts, including: 29 merit badges (only 21 of those are required for Eagle), the other two religious medals (God and Church and God and Life), and the Scuba award. During this time, I also held numerous leadership positions, including: Den Chief, assistant Patrol Leader, Patrol Leader, Scribe, Troop Guide, and currently, I reside as Chaplin.

L-R: JVC Ben Bonnett, Camp Cmdr. Michael Lance, and Brother Tracy Wallace

The ranks, awards, and leadership positions were fun and were great accomplishments. But what I personally enjoyed more were the camp-outs and summer camps. On camp-outs, I learned how to cook a meal for myself and others along with doing the dishes without a dish washer. On the out-of-state summer camps, I learned how to go long periods of time without my dad being with me, and this made me feel more independent. The camp that did this the most was in Wyoming, which was the first out-of-state summer camp I went to. One thing both summer camps and camp-outs have in common is they provided bonding for me and other scouts so we could create friendships or strengthen existing ones. The summer camps I went to were Tahuaya and Lost Pines (both in Texas), Buffalo Bill (Wyoming), Sea base (Texas), Alexander (Colorado), and Cedars (Nebraska).

Overall, Scouts have taught me necessary life skills so I can take care of myself and gave me an opportunity to make life lasting friendships. Scouts is much more than rank or Eagle or the amount of merit badges one gets, but the necessary life skills and maturing that takes place turning dependent boys into self-reliant men and giving them a fun way to do that."..... *Brother Tracy Wallace*

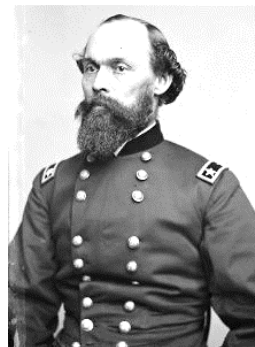
Juneteenth Celebration - 2020

Juneteenth is celebrated each year to commemorate the introduction of *General Order No. 3* to the enslaved people of Galveston, Texas announcing their freedom. The *Order* was issued by Union Maj.-General Gordon Granger on June



19, 1865 – more than a month after the formal end of the Civil War – and two years after the original issuance of the *Emancipation Proclamation*. The *Order* was then posted around the city – and most likely read at Ashton Villa.

Right: Maj.-General Gordon Granger



In 1980, *Juneteenth* became an official state holiday in Texas. In Galveston, *Juneteenth* is typically celebrated with a reading of *General Order No. 3* from the balcony of the historic Aston Villa, a parade, festivals, and pageants.

Left: Ashton Villa

Friday, June 19, 2020 – Ashton Villa, Galveston, Texas

“The Juneteenth 2020 celebration in Galveston was quite different this year from previous years. Everyone who attended was required to wear a face mask and maintain social distancing because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The *Freedom School* children did not join in with their usual presentation, and the other Brothers of the Houston *SUVCW* Camp, who usually show up to support Maj. Gen. Granger, were not asked to attend - all because of social distancing concerns. However, the event was blessed with wonderful weather. The *University of Texas Medical Branch* provided hand sanitizer and facemasks for everyone, and one of my first jobs while introducing the event was to ask everyone to wear their masks, use the hand sanitizer, and maintain social distancing.

After the closing prayer, I took the stage outside as Maj. Gen. Granger (*photo at right*). The stage was located front of the 9-foot tall statue of former State Representative Al Edwards. This location was chosen - instead of Aston Villa’s balcony as in previous years - because of the amount of press coverage. I gave a little background on why Gen. Granger had come to Galveston and that he had several thousand U.S. troops with him - including *U.S. Colored Troops*, predominantly from the Chicago area. Then I read *General Order 3*.



The event was covered extensively by the media. Channel 13 (which had already aired the interview they had with me on Wednesday) covered the event. It was live-streamed by the *Galveston Historical Foundation* and other local organizations. I am told that the story made it to ABC news, the PBS Newshour, the Rachel Maddow show, and numerous local television broadcasts across the country. CBS used photos taken earlier this year with Miss Opal Lee from a story about her walking across the nation to promote *Juneteenth* as a National Holiday. I even saw my photo in the *Guardian*, a publication in the United Kingdom!



I believe that this year the *Juneteenth* celebration got its due! I only wish that the COVID-19 restrictions had been less and that we had been able to have other Brothers of the *Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea Camp 2, SUVCW* with me on stage as usual – *but there is always next year!* Perhaps Juneteenth will be a federal holiday in 2021.

....after-action report submitted by Brother Stephen Duncan

...additional photo on page 20

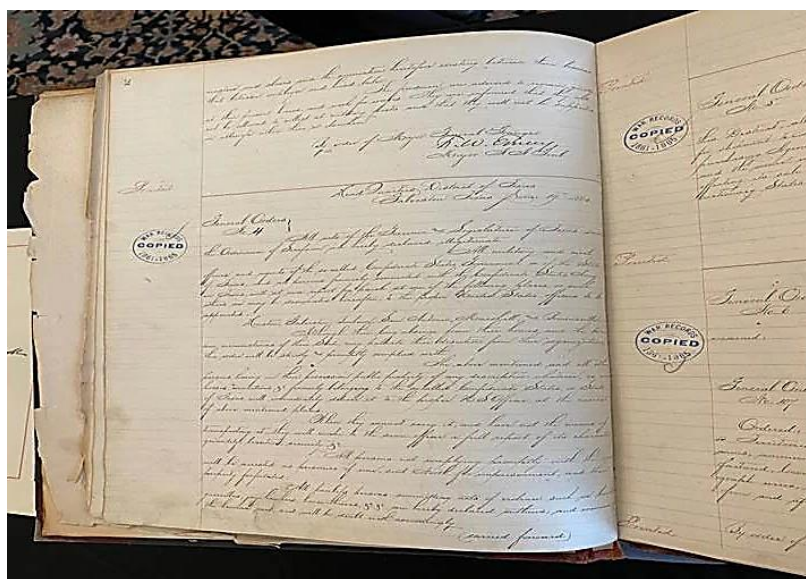
Juneteenth General Order No. 3

The National Archives recently located what appears to be the original handwritten “Juneteenth” military order that informed thousands of people held in bondage in Texas they were free. The decree, in the ornate handwriting of a general’s aide, was found in a formal order book stored in the Archives headquarters building in Washington. It is dated June 19, 1865, and signed by Maj. F.W. Emery, on behalf of Union Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.

“The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, ‘all slaves are free,’ the order reads. “This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor.”

The order sparked jubilation among African Americans in Texas and resulted in generations of celebration. The order is a modest, two-paragraph entry in the book labeled “Headquarters District of Texas, Galveston ... General Orders No. 3.” It would affect the lives of about 250,000 enslaved people.

The order was located by Trevor Plante, director of an archives textual records division, who, because of current interest in the subject, was asked to search for it.



Printed versions of the order have long existed, “but this is something that we haven’t tracked down before,” he said. “The handwritten entry ‘absolutely’ predated the printed versions of the order. This is done June 19, 1865...done the day of. It’s in good shape, you can read it, and it’s legible”, he added.

Maj. General Granger was an accomplished but reportedly abrasive officer who fought heroically at the *Battle of Chickamauga* and in the *Chattanooga Campaign*. He arrived in Galveston with 2,000 Union soldiers 10 weeks after the main Confederate army under Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

But the war didn’t end with Lee’s surrender.

Areas of rebellion remained, especially in distant parts of the dying Confederacy like Texas. Galveston was 1,200 miles from Appomattox. The decree “was something that he [Maj. Gen. Granger] felt compelled to do,” Plante said. He added: “As the Union army was getting into these areas, I think he realized that this was needed. A lot of people think Appomattox was the end of the war. There were still pockets of resistance. ... They still needed to send more troops down and take over these areas and show more of a force than was there before.”

Trivia – Artilleryman’s Ironic Demise

Confederate Col. Stapleton Crutchfield, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, was considered a leading artillery commander until he lost a leg at Chancellorsville. He had already served with Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, in the Seven Days’ battles outside Richmond, at Cedar Mountain, at Second Manassas, at Antietam, and at Fredericksburg. Recovering from his leg trauma, Crutchfield took on a less active role as an artillery inspector and then as commander of the artillery defenses of Richmond.

Following along when Robert E. Lee withdrew from Petersburg on the road to Appomattox, just three days before Lee’s surrender there, artilleryman Crutchfield had his head taken off by a cannonball.

....source: *Best Little Ironies, Oddities & Mysteries of the Civil War*, page 304, by C. Brian Kelly, 2000

Henry 'Box' Brown

Henry Brown, a Virginia slave, had reached the peak of despair. His pregnant wife and three children had just been sold away after their new owner tried to extort money from Brown to prevent the sale. *"My agony was now complete, she with whom I had traveled the journey of life in chains ... and the dear little pledges God had given us I could see plainly must now be separated from me forever, and I must continue, desolate and alone, to drag my chains through the world,"* recalled Brown in an account he wrote in 1849. But that is not what Henry Brown did. Instead, he came up with an imaginative plan to escape his misery. *He would mail himself to freedom in a box.*

His became one of the most sensational slave escapes of the antebellum period. Later, it became fodder for Brown's art as an actor, magician, singer, and hypnotist who toured the U.S.A., Canada, and England in the mid-1800's. Brown's performances included reenacting his boxed escape, disguising himself as an African prince, and hypnotizing white

spectators.

In recounting his first few decades of life as a slave person in Louisa County, Va., and later in Richmond, there was no sign of the creative performer Brown would become. He hints at a possible reason: *"They robbed me of myself,"* he later wrote.

He had been born a slave, sometime around 1815, in Louisa County. After the farmer who owned his family died, the teenage Brown went to work at a tobacco factory in Richmond, where he was permitted to take a wife on a neighboring plantation.

Brown's wife, Nancy, was later sold to another slaveholder, who began blackmailing Brown into renting a house for Nancy and the children and making



payments to keep him from selling the young family away. Finally, Brown could no longer meet the slaveholder's demands, and his family was sold to a plantation in North Carolina.

It was then, according to Brown's 1849 narrative, that an idea flashed in his mind *"of shutting myself up in a box and getting myself conveyed as dry goods to a free state."* Brown managed to talk a fellow church choir member, a free black man, as well as a sympathetic white shoemaker, into aiding with his passage to Philadelphia. A carpenter was enlisted to make the box - a wooden rectangle about 3-by-2 feet wide and 2.5 feet high, with three small holes for air.

On the morning of March 29, 1849, Brown - however tall or short he was, we do not know - folded himself into the box. He kept an awl with him should he need more air holes - and a small flask of water *"should I feel getting faint,"* he wrote. Brown's co-conspirators nailed the box shut, marked the top with: *"This Side Up With Care,"* and carried it to the offices of the Adams Express Company.

Unfortunately for Brown, the journey got off to an inauspicious start. The box was jostled this way and that until, Brown later related, he was bumping along heels up in a wagon to the train depot.

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The crate was then shoved into a baggage car, where Brown fell on his side before being pushed head down again aboard the steamer to Philadelphia. "I felt my eyes swelling as though they would burst from their sockets, and the veins on my temples were dreadfully distended with pressure of blood upon my head," Brown wrote. "I felt a cold sweat coming over me that seemed to be warning that death was about to terminate my earthly miseries."

After the steamer stopped in Washington, D.C., Brown's box was carried on a wagon to the train depot and thrown onto the ground, audibly cracking Brown's neck and knocking him "insensible," he wrote.

At last, after a 27-hour journey, Brown and his box arrived in Philadelphia. He was a bit battered but intact. From there his box was ferried to the office of a Quaker merchant and abolitionist. After emerging from the box a free man, Brown burst into singing Psalm 40..."I waited patiently for the Lord; and he inclined unto me and heard my cry."

And so began the transformation of Henry Brown from a man oppressed by slavery into Henry "Box" Brown, a traveling entertainer who mocked popular racist ideas and pushed wildly against the boundaries that circumscribed his life as a black man. Brown moved to Massachusetts and, with the help of abolitionists, went on tour, where he recounted his daring escape to spectators who also thrilled to it as a miracle of the modern postal delivery system.

After the *Fugitive Slave Act* was passed in 1850, Brown moved to Great Britain. He remained there for several decades before moving back to the U.S. - and then to Toronto - where he died in 1897. While in Great Britain, Brown's act became fully his own, freed from the suspected editing of U.S. abolitionists, such as the white evangelist who had ghostwritten the 1849 escape narrative with Brown.

One of Brown's first acts in Britain was to publish a new narrative. The 1851 work was "written by himself," he declared - and conveyed the same core facts of his early life in a much plainer and less preachy style. At first, he toured with a 49-scene panorama of his enslavement and escape painted on canvas panels, and sang plantation melodies. Brown was a man with a knack for self-promotion. He even staged a dramatic reenactment of his boxed journey by shipping himself from Bradford to Leeds! Then he took a turn to the more fantastical.

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MUSIC HALL, SHREWSBURY.

FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY!
 MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.
 DECEMBER the 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th, 1850.

MR. HENRY BOX BROWN
 THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN FUGITIVE SLAVE,
 begs most respectfully to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants generally that he will VISIT THIS TOWN and EXHIBIT HIS

MIRROR
 OF
AFRICA & AMERICA!
 FOLLOWED BY THE DIORAMA OF THE
HOLY LAND!

Mrs. H. BOX BROWN will appear with
THE GREAT DIORAMA OF THE INDIAN WAR.
Grand Day Entertainments on Tuesday & Saturday,
 COMMENCING ON TUESDAY AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AND ON SATURDAY AT TWO O'CLOCK.



RESURRECTION OF HENRY BOX BROWN, AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. BROWN begs to state that he himself was born A SLAVE at Richmond, Virginia, and to escape from that scourged system, was, on March 29th, 1849, packed as baggage in a small Box, 2 feet 1 inch long, 2 feet wide, 2 feet 6 inches high, and conveyed 350 miles to obtain his liberty. Arriving in England in 1851, he commenced his tour through the North, where he met with the greatest success, and has since that period, travelled through the principal part of England, with equal success and satisfaction.

The Public may rest assured that when they witness this Entertainment, they will not only appreciate it as a work of art, but award it that approbation which so faithfully executed Paintings should command.

PART FIRST. PROLOGUE & SCENE. **PART SECOND.**

Landscape and Mountain Scenery of Africa. **SUNDAY AMONG THE SLAVE POPULATION**
 Monday Morning, with Sugar Plantations and Mill.
THE NUBIAN FAMILIES. Cotton Plantation.
 SEIZURE OF SLAVES. RELIGIOUS SACRIFICE. MARCH. **VIEW OF THE LAKE OF THE DIMIAL SWAMP.**
 TO THE COAST. NUBIANS ESCAPING BY NIGHT. ELLEN GRAFT ESCAPING.
VIEW OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Whipping Post and Gallows at Richmond, Virginia.
SLAVE FELICIA. INTERIOR OF A SLAVE SHIP. **HENRY BOX BROWN ESCAPING.**
 Georgous Scenery in the West India Islands. **VIEW OF THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND JEFFERSON'S ROCK**
 Nubian Family at Auction. Grand 4th of July Celebration. **CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.**
 Separation after the Sale of Slaves. Slave Auction. **SLAVE PRISONERS AT WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON TOMB.**
MARCH OF SLAVE GANGS. MODE OF CONFINEMENT AND **FAIRMONT WATERWORKS. HENRY BROWN RELEASED at Philadelphia**
PUNISHMENT. BRAND AND SCORING. **BURNING ALIVE. PROMISE OF FREEDOM. INDUSTRIAL PALACE.**
Interior of Barrett's Tobacco Factory, Richmond, WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION. GRAND TABLEAU.
 Virginia, from which Mr. Brown escaped. **Universal Emancipation.**

APPROPRIATE MUSIC WILL BE IN APPENDANCE.

This Entertainment has been highly Patented by the Cavalry and Infantry Depot, and the Band at the Garrison at Canterbury—the Order of Old Fellows, Order of Frontiers and Drails at Canterbury—also by Colonel Ellis and Men in Garrison at Gurney—Major Skipwith and the Officers of the Depot Battalion, Jersey; Lord Bingley and the Officers of the Northamptonshire Militia; Colonel F.W. England, Royal Artillery, and Col. H. Hoeller, North Cork Rifle, with the Men in Garrison, Sherburn; Colonel Jares and Major Wankley, Commanders of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, with the Men of the Depot, Chatham; Also by the following Gentlemen, Deaf, Alderman, Portsea, Gosport, Newport, Isle of Wight, Winchester and Woolwich; and by the Grand Frigate Squadron, Portsmouth.
 This **MIRROR** has also been recently Patented by the Worshipful the Mayor of Windsor, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, with the Bands of the Regiment, Windsor; and the Masonic Orders of Windsor, of which Mr. H. B. Brown is a Member.

Mr. H. Box Brown will appear in his Dress as a Native Prince.

Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Second Seats 1s.; Back Seats and Promenade, 6d. Children and Schools half price to the First & Second Seats only. Doors open at 7-30 to commence at 8 p.m. Carriages to be ordered at Ten.

DAVID LEWIS, PRINTER, PRIDE HILL, SHREWSBURY.

Henry 'Box' Brown (continued)

Wearing brightly colored clothing, his head wrapped in a turban, and brandishing a sword, Brown strode the streets as an African prince - free as a black man to look and move as he pleased. As a "mesmerist," the precursor to the modern hypnotist, Brown literally took control during his performances. In one of his acts, he hypnotized a group of white English spectators into believing they were sheep and led them around the stage, throwing cabbage their way.

The box followed Brown everywhere. He burst forth from it as part of his performances....and his middle name was designated as 'Box'. He also made watches and handkerchiefs appear and disappear with a mirrored box as a medium. Once used as a desperate last resort for escape from bondage and misery, the box had now become a tool of creativity and freedom. And yet, as successfully as Brown attempted to push the boundaries, the box remained a box - and Brown was still inside. It continued to be a necessary part of his performances in order for him to build and maintain his celebrity identity. In that way, he never escaped the box!

...source: adapted from an article written by Sydney Trent, published online Dec. 28, 2019 at washingtonpost.com

Custer Arrested by Custer

His name was Custer. He was the only Civil War soldier (Union, of course) to win the *Medal of Honor* twice. He later was killed by rampaging Sioux Indians at the Little Bighorn. But he was *not* George Armstrong Custer. This Custer, Thomas Ward Custer, did not attend West Point. Instead, at age 17, he joined *Co. H, 21st Regiment Ohio Infantry* in September 1861 as a private.

Thomas Custer served for 3 years and was mustered out of service in October 1864. In the interim, he had seen some of the Civil War's major actions – Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and the Atlanta campaign. His fervor for the union cause was unabated however, and now, in November 1864, joined the *6th Michigan Cavalry* with the rank of 2nd Lt. With less than a year of warfare remaining, he had not yet been cited for even his first Medal of Honor.

He was sent to join the staff of a general-grade officer operating in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia – his flamboyant, already-famous older brother, George Armstrong Custer. The older Custer, graduated from West Point in 1861, the year the war began, had been in command of the Michigan cavalry brigade since before Gettysburg (July 1863); now, by the time of the battle of Cedar Creek in the fall of 1864, he led a full division for the latest of the Shenandoah Valley campaigns.

Soon after, the two Custers were assigned to the *Army of the Potomac* and posted with the Union forces besieging Petersburg, Virginia, just below the Confederate capital of Richmond. Weeks and then months passed, marked by sporadic outbreaks of fighting. Worn down on all fronts, the Confederacy obviously was in its final days as weary soldiers on both sides of the siege lines checked off the passing days of early 1865.

The end, marked by the fall of both Richmond and Petersburg, followed by Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, wouldn't come until April of that year. And still, even as April arrived, Tom Custer was yet to be cited for his first act of gallantry in battle.

Then came April 3, a Monday. The Petersburg siege lines broke and Lee's army was in retreat, to fetch up a few days later at Appomattox. Union General Ulysses S. Grant was proceeding westward on a parallel course. But Phil Sheridan, George Armstrong Custer's immediate commander, was sniping right at the heels of the retiring Confederates on the Namozine Church Road. Here, in a skirmish at Namozine Church, west of Petersburg, Lt. Tom Custer seized a Rebel flag, the act of bravery that earned him his first Medal of Honor.

This also was the day the Federals took Richmond. Jefferson Davis and remnants of his Confederate government had fled the night before. More obviously than ever, time was running out for the Confederacy. But there still would be more action on the roads to Appomattox. While not great in total numbers involved, one of the bloodiest fights of the

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Custer Arrested by Custer (continued)

entire war lay ahead at Sayler's Creek – a bitter battle marked by ugly, individual hand-to-hand combat. And here, too, just three days after his first notable action, young Lt. Tom Custer was a conspicuous participant. *'He leaped his horse over the enemy's works, being one of the first to enter them,'* reported no less a personage than General Sheridan himself, *'and captured two stand of colors, having his horse shot under him and received a severe wound.'*

The result would be Tom Custer's second *Medal of Honor* for actions coming just three days apart in the very last days of the war. Not that he cared at the moment. Although wounded in the face, the excited Tom Custer turned over the captured colors to his older brother George, then tried to return to battle. Told to desist and be treated for his wound, Tom still wanted to re-enter the fighting. George Custer finally had to place his own brother under arrest to force him to undergo medical treatment.

Three days later, on April 9, came Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Only a few more flare-ups of fighting remained before the Civil War ground to its final halt. Both Custer brothers had served the Union well, and now they were destined to go west, together, with George Custer's *Seventh Cavalry*, to a shared destiny on the Little Bighorn in Montana.

Tom, sometimes as colorful as his brother, liked to catch snakes with the fork of a stick and carry them off the trail, a practice that often spooked his horse. He still carried a scar on his left cheek from his wounding at Sayler's Creek.

Now, by another body of water, in 1876, he would fight one final fight – the massacre on the Little Bighorn - 265 men and officers killed. And among those killed by the aroused Sioux Indians, not only George Armstrong Custer, but younger brother Tom....not only George and Tom, in fact, but an even younger brother, Boston Custer, present as a so-called guide. All three were victims of the Indian onslaught at the Little Bighorn. Of the three, though, it was Tom's body that suffered the worst mutilations inflicted by their Indian enemy.

....source: *Best Little Ironies, Oddities, and Mysteries of the Civil War, pgs. 299-301, by C. Brian Kelly, 2000*

Trivia - Trading With the Enemy

Soldiers exchanged newspapers for a bit of food. Smugglers sold cotton for gold. Although illicit deals occurred everywhere, especially along border areas, there were two major portals for extralegal trade during the Civil War.

In 1862, Memphis and New Orleans fell to Union forces. In order to lure Confederate citizenry back, the occupying military created an economic union of sorts, permitting local trade to resume with the North. Washington soon realized it was unable to control what was being traded and by whom – as bribes, kickbacks, and black markets were rather elusive.

Cotton, tobacco, and sugar went north. Shoes, salt, food, medicine, stolen military equipment, cloth, and cash went south. Loyalists screamed betrayal. Confederates wanted to starve the Union of its cotton; Unionists wanted to starve the South of everything. In reality, illegal trade helped keep Northern businesses and Southern bodies alive.



Undoubtedly, the biggest winners were the smugglers. Hyperinflated prices from wartime embargoes drove prices as high as the risk to life and limb. When laborers and farmers made four hundred dollars a year, some traders made a hundred times that. In 1863, Ulysses S. Grant lamented, *"No honest man has made money in West Tennessee in the last year, whilst many fortunes have been made there during that time."* Unfortunately for Grant, some of the profiteers were men in Federal uniform.

The U.S. Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War estimated that \$30 million worth of Union goods reached the Confederacy through Memphis alone.

....source: *'History Buff's Guide to the Civil War, pg. 171, by Thomas R. Flagel, 2003*

The *Medal of Honor* is the USA's highest military honor, awarded for personal acts of valor above and beyond the call of duty. It was first awarded during the Civil War after President Lincoln signed a bill on December 21, 1861 containing a provision for the medal for the Navy. It was "to be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and Marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry and other seamanlike qualities during the present war."



Left: Navy Version of the original Medal of Honor (1862)

With this issue of the Harriet Lane, in honor of Lt. Cmdr. Edward Lea USN - the namesake of our Camp, I am continuing to present a review of the recipients of the Medal of Honor who served in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War...editor

- **Mark G. Ham – Carpenter's Mate** – Mark Ham was born in 1820 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was a member of the crew of *USS Kearsarge* when she sank the commerce raider *CSS Alabama* on June 19, 1864 off Cherbourg, France. During this action, he distinguished himself under heavy fire from the enemy. Ham is buried in Harmony Grove Cemetery in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His Medal of Honor citation states:

Served on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. Performing his duties intelligently and faithfully, Ham distinguished himself in the face of the bitter enemy fire and was highly commended by his divisional officer.

- **Hugh Hamilton – Coxswain** – Hamilton was born in 1836 in New York City. He was still living in New York when he joined the Navy. He served during the Civil War as a coxswain on the *U.S.S. Richmond*. At the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, he "performed his duties with skill and courage" despite heavy fire. For this action, he was awarded the Medal of Honor 4 months later. Hamilton died December 10, 1890 of cerebral apoplexy and was buried at Oak Grove Cemetery in Fall River, Massachusetts. His death notice in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* newspaper read: "Sudden Death of a Quarter Gunner on the Minnesota. Hugh Hamilton, quarter gunner on the training ship Minnesota, now living at the navy yard, fell dead of apoplexy on the forward gun deck of the ship at 3:45 p.m. yesterday. He was 53 years old. Assistant Surgeons Harris and Pickrell applied restoratives shortly after Hamilton fell, but without effect. The body of the deceased will be taken to Fall River to-day." Hamilton's Medal of Honor citation reads:

On board the U.S.S. Richmond during action against rebel forts and gunboats and with the ram Tennessee in Mobile Bay, 5 August 1864. Despite damage to his ship and the loss of several men on board as enemy fire raked her decks, Hamilton performed his duties with skill and courage throughout the prolonged battle which resulted in the surrender of the rebel ram Tennessee and in the successful attacks carried out on Fort Morgan.

- **Richard Hamilton – Coal Heaver** – Richard Hamilton was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born in 1836. He served in the Union Navy from 1862 to 1865. He was taken prisoner after the action on the Roanoke River for which he would later be honored. An article published in the July 4, 1879 *Philadelphia Times* newspaper about Hamilton stated:

"Richard Hamilton lives at 260 Liberty St., Camden. He declares that he was one of the number who, with Cushing, aided in blowing up the Rebel ram Albemarle, at Plymouth, N. C., October 27, 1864. When he enlisted, he was a resident of this city. He is now unable to work and his family are in destitute circumstances. 'Cushing and the officers got all the prize money,' remarked Hamilton the other day, 'while us privates received nothing. Had I my share, over two thousand dollars, I need not live as I live now. Twelve of us have not received a cent from the government, although the matter has been brought before the courts and Congress.' Hamilton was honorably discharged and was awarded the medal of honor, March 12, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct while serving in the picket boat which destroyed the Rebel ram Albemarle."

Richard Hamilton survived the war. He died in Camden, New Jersey in 1881 due to paralysis complicated by syphilis.

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He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Camden, New Jersey. Although a record of his interment has yet to be found in the Evergreen Cemetery burial register at the *Camden County Historical Society*, both Hamilton's death certificate and obituary indicate that he was buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Camden. His death notice in the *Philadelphia Record* newspaper read:

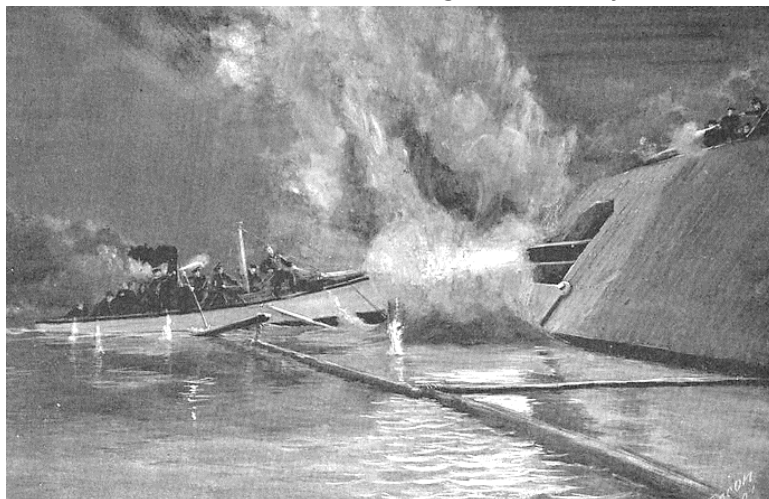
HAMILTON - On the 6th inst., RICHARD, son of the late George and Emma Hamilton, aged 45 years. The relatives and friends of the family; also T. M. K. Lee Post, No. 5; William B. Hatch Post, No. 37, G. A. R. and Gospel Temperance Union, No. 1, of Camden, N. J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 260 Liberty St., Camden, N. J. to proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

Hamilton's funeral article in the July 11, 1881 *Philadelphia Inquirer* newspaper read:

Large Funeral - Yesterday Richard Hamilton, a soldier in the last war, was buried with the usual honors from his late residence in Camden. Deceased was one of the survivors of the Albemarle, which was sunk by the rebels at Plymouth, North Carolina, October 24, 1864. He was rescued from drowning, and afterwards sent to the jail at Salisbury as a prisoner of war. The services were performed by Isaac S. Peacock of the Reformed Men's Home, of which deceased was a member, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Saulcup.

Hamilton's Medal of Honor citation reads:

Hamilton served on board the U.S. Picket Boat No. 1, in action, 27 October 1864, against the Confederate ram Albemarle which had resisted repeated attacks by our steamers and had kept a large force of vessels employed in watching her. The picket boat, equipped with a spar torpedo, succeeded in passing the enemy pickets within 20 yards without being discovered and then made for the Albemarle under a full head of steam. Immediately taken under fire by the ram, the small boat plunged on, jumped the log boom which encircled the target and exploded its torpedo under the port bow of the ram. The picket boat was destroyed by enemy fire and almost the entire crew taken prisoner or lost.



U.S. Picket Boat No. 1 attacking the CSS Albemarle

- **Thomas W. Hamilton – Quartermaster** – Thomas Hamilton was born in 1833 in Scotland. He later moved to Weymouth, Massachusetts and fought in the Civil War for the Union. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions while quartermaster aboard the *USS Cincinnati*. During the attack on the Vicksburg batteries in May 1863, Hamilton, though severely wounded, returned to his post and had to be sent below. After serving in the military, Hamilton served in the merchant marine. He died in 1869 of consumption while serving aboard a merchant vessel in the Atlantic Ocean and was buried at sea. His Medal of Honor citation states:

The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Quartermaster Thomas W. Hamilton, United States Navy, for extraordinary heroism in action while serving as Quartermaster on board the U.S.S. Cincinnati during the attack on the Vicksburg (Mississippi) batteries and at the time of her sinking, 27 May 1863. Engaging the enemy in a fierce battle, the Cincinnati, amidst an incessant fire of shot and shell, continued to fire her guns to the last although so penetrated by enemy shell fire that her fate was sealed. Conspicuously gallant during this action, Quartermaster Hamilton, severely wounded at the wheel, returned to his post and had to be sent below, to hear the incessant roar of guns as the gallant ship went down, "her colors nailed to the mast."

....to be continued next issue



Brother Stephen Duncan reads General Order No. 3

"The hoarse and indistinguishable orders of commanding officers, the screaming and bursting of shells, canister and shrapnel as they tore through the struggling masses of humanity, the death screams of wounded animals, the groans of their human companions, wounded and dying and trampled underfoot by hurrying batteries, riderless horses and the moving lines of battle - a perfect Hell on earth, never, perhaps to be equaled, certainly not to be surpassed, nor ever to be forgotten in a man's lifetime. It has never been effaced from my memory, day or night, for fifty years."

Massachusetts Private
Remembers the Battle of Gettysburg